Western Carolinian.

It is even wise to abstain from laws, which, however wise and good in themselves, have the semblance of inequality, which find no response in the heart of the citizen, and which will be evaded with little remorse. The wisdom of legislation is especially seen in grafting laws on conscience. *Dr. Channing.*

Printed and published, once a week, by JONES & CRAIGE, Publishers of the Laws of Congress.] SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C.....TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1830. [VOL. XI.....NO. 544.

TERMS.....The terms of the Western Carolinian will be found as follows:

Two dollars and a half per annum; or two dollars only, if paid in advance. No paper will be discontinued, except at the discretion of the Editors, until all dues are paid up. Advertisements will be inserted at 50 cents the square for the first week, and 25 cents each week they are continued thereafter. Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editors, or they may not be attended to.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following Chronological memoranda of important occurrences in France, since 1789, is from the Boston Daily Evening Transcript.

1789. Commencemen. of the French Revolution. Bastile destroyed and General Lafayette elected Commander of the National Guards. The Liberty of the Press was decreed, and all privileges and distinctions of orders abolished by the National Assembly.

1790. Abolition of Hereditary Nobility.

1791. Lafayette resigned the command of the National Guards. The King arrested and confined.

1792. All records of Nobility burnt. Lafayette made prisoner by the Austrians. Royalty abolished and all distinctions in society discarded. The calender altered and the names of the months changed.

1793. Louis XVI. beheaded Jan. 21. and France decl red a republic. The Queen beheaded Oct. 16. The Duke of Orleans beheaded Nov. 6. The Christian religion suppressed.

1794. Danton beheaded April 4. The Princess Elizabeth beheaded May 12. Robespierre and his party destroyed; himself and brother executed. The Press declared free.

1795. Insurrection of the Jacobins, 19 executed. Louis XVIII. refuses to accept the Kingdom of France unless its ancient power was restored. insurrection at Paris. Napoleon Bonaparte commands the Troops of the Convention and first distinguishes himself as a General.

1796. Charles X. (then Count d'Artois) landed in England. Louis 17th died in Prison. Bonaparte distinguishes himself by his victories over the allied forces.

1797. Bonaparte defeats the army of the Pope. The banished clergy permitted to return, on swearing to support the Constitution. Lafayette and his companions released from the Prison at Olmutz.

1798. The French army under Berthier enters Rome. The French troops enter Switzerland. All intercourse between France and the Americans suspended. Bonaparte lands in Egypt.

1799. Bonaparte defeated in several engagements with the continental powers. The Duke d'Angouleme marries the daughter of Louis XVI. Bonaparte offers peace to England, and is refused.

1800. Battle of Marengo. Bonaparte narrowly escapes death from the explosion of the *infernale*.

1801. Bonaparte recalls the exiled clergy. Celebration of the general peace at Paris. Bonaparte refuses to have a statute erected to him during his life-time.

1802. The Catholic Religion established in France. Mr. Fox visits Paris and is received with distinction by the First Consul. 40,000 French troops enter Swtizerland and subdue the country.

1803. Great Britain declares war against France. Bonaparte orders all Englishmen, residing in France, to be arrested. Preparations made for the invasion of England. Bonaparte offers Louis XVII. a pension for life.

1804. A conspiarcy against Bonaparte discovered. The Duke d'Enghien shot by his orders. Bonaparte crowned Emperor.

1805. War between France, Russia and Austria. Georgian Calendar restored in France. The French enter Vienna.

1806. Joseph Bonaparte crowned King of Naples. Louis Bonaparte crowned King of Holland.

1807. Louis XVIII. under the title of Count de Lille lands in England.

1808. Napoleon estalishes a National University. The King of France is joined in England by the Queen and the Duchess d'Angouleme.

1809. The French cross the Danube. An armistic takes place between Austria and France.

1810. Napoleon marries the Arch-Duchess Maria Louisa of Austria. Holland annexed to France.

1811. The King of Rome (present Duke of Reichstadt) born.

1812. Napoleon leaves Paris in May on the Russian Campaign. The army enters Moscow 14th Sept. Compelled to retreat with immense loss of men.

1813. Prussia joins the Allies against France. Austria declares war against it. A new conscription is ordered to supply the loss of men who suffered in the Russian campaign, and Napoleon marches against the Allies.

1814. Napoleon put himself at the head of the National Guards. The allied sovereigns march against Paris, and enter it the 31st of March. Napoleon sails for Elba April 28. Louis XVIII. enters Paris May 3d.

1815. Napoleon returned from Elba, landed in March 1, and entered Paris on the 20th. Battle of Waterloo, June 18th. Napoleon sailed for St. Helena, in the Northumberland, Aug. 8.

1816. Marshal Ney shot at Paris, Bonaparte's relatives banished France.

1817. The Empress Maria Louisa protests against the arrangement of the Holy Alliance.

1818. Paris evacuated by the Allied armies. Louis establishes a censorship of the press.

1819. A new and popular ministry appointed.

1820. Duke of Berri assassinated.

1821. A sham plot discovered to destroy the King and the Duke d'Angouleme. Louis appointed a new Royalist administration.

1822. Charter unpopular. Plots discovered in various quarters. Severe restrictions imposed upon the press.

1823. Louis declares his intention of interfering in the internal affairs of Spain.

1824. Treaty concluded for the occupation of Spain by the French Army. Louis XVIII. died aged 69. Succeeded by Charles X. The censorship of the Press removed.

1825. Charles X. crowned at Rheims May 29. France acknowledges the independence of Hayti. Gen. Lafayette arrived at Havre from the United States in the frigate Brandywine.

1826. A statute erected in Paris in commemoration of Louis XVI.

1827. National Guard disbanded. Censorship of the Press established and again relinquished.

1828. A new and more liberal Ministry formed. Revenue of France 94,419,000 francs.

1829. An entire change in the Ministry. Polignac, appointed Minister of Foreign Affais, and the Cabinet assumes an ultra-Royal deportment.

1830. Algiers captured by the French troops under Gen. Bourmont. The liberty of the Press suspended, and the freedom of Elections curtailed. A revolution commenced at Paris. The National Guard reorganised, and placed under the command of General Lafayette. The Duke of Orleans appointed Lieutenant General. The tri-coloured flag resumed. The King escapes to Ramboulet and there abdicated in favor of his grandson the Duke of Bordeaux, to the exclusion of the Dauphin Louis Antoine.

FROM THE JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

NIGHT AIR.

To avoid exposure to the night air, is at all times a precaution of very great importance, to those who covet a continuance of health; but perhaps never more so than at the present season of the year.

The very great difference which now prevails between the temperature of the day and that of the night, the injurious effects of which inequality are increased by the large amount of moisture that is precipitated towards the earth after sunset, in the form of dew, renders the imprudent exposure of the body at night to the external air, a very fruitful source of disease.

But it is not merely from the system being subjected to the influence of a cool and damp atmosphere, during exposure on an autumnal night, that bad effects are to be apprehended. There is still another cause of disease prevalent in particular situations; the influence of which is much more active after sunset than during the day. We allude to bad or impure air—the *malaria* of Italian writers.

In low, wet, or marshy districts, in the neighborhood of extensive collections of stagnant water, along the course of rivers, upon the wharves of a commercial city, or, indeed, in every situation where a considerable amount of animal and vegetable substances, or filth of any kind, is allowed to accumulate and undergo decomposition, there is generated during the day a certain deleterious principle, which, combined with the atmosphere, impairs its purity and wholesomeness; or when in considerable amount, renders it totally unfit for the support of life. Under ordinary circumstances, this deleterious principle being diffused during the day over a large extent of the atmosphere, however much it may impair the health and vigour of the system and undermine the constitution, is seldom sufficiently contentrated to produce, at once, actual disease. After night, however, when, in consequence of diminished heat, the watery vapours contained in the atmosphere become condensed and descend, they carry with them the impurities floating in the latter, which in this manner are caused to accumulate in the immediate vicinity of the earth—communicating disease of the most malignant and fatal character to all who may chance to be exposed to their influence.

So much and so justly dreaded is the evening dew in Italy, and particularly in the neighbourhood of Rome, where the Pontine marshes constitute an immense laboratory for the production of *malaria*, that the inhabitants shut themselves up in their houses on the decline of day—never going abroad, unless compelled by absolute necessity, after sunset, in the evening, nor before sunrise in the morning. The same precaution to avoid the damp and coolness of the night, experience has taught to every people who reside in stations where intermitted fevers prevail, or in warm and tropical regions, where the heat of the day is sufficient to develop the dreaded *malaria*, by which the bilious, yellow, and other malignant fevers are produced.

The prejudicial effects of the night air will more certainly be experienced by the system during sleep than during a state of wakefulness. Instances have indeed occurred of individuals lying down to sleep at night in the *Campagna*, near Rome, and being found dead in the morning. Very few at least, escape an attack of disease who have the imprudence to fall asleep exposed to the open air in an unhealthy district. Thus, history records many examples of the finest armies being destroyed, and the progress of the conqueror completely arrested by encamping for a single night, without sufficient shelter, in such a situation.

Though in our own country, it is only in the most unhealthy districts of the south, that effects such as these are to be feared—yet the chilly and humid state of the night air, independent of various causes which, in all situations tend to produce in it more or less of impurity, is a sufficient reason why it should be carefully avoided by all who would preserve their systems from disease.

It is not merely, however, from exposure out of doors, or from sleeping on the bare ground without shelter of any kind, that injury to health is to be anticipated after night—it may, likewise, and with nearly the same certainty, be incurred by sitting opposite an open window, or in a current of air admitted from without, or still more surely by sleeping in either of these situations. Hence the practice pursued by the inhabitants of Rome, of closing carefully their houses before sunset, is one which, at this season of the year, should be adopted by those who reside in situations where there is any danger of the air being impure even in those cities or locations which are comparatively healthy, we are persuaded, were it generally pursued, much good would result.

In very damp situations, especially in the neighbourhood of lakes and marshes, a fire lighted in the bed-chamber an hour or two before retiring to rest, and then extinguished, is, also, by no means an improper precaution.*

By those who are under the necessity of passing the night in the open air, the following rules should be carefully observed:

1. To lead a life of sobriety—giving to the term its most comprehensive meaning.

The experience of all who have had an opportunity of observing the diseases of warm and unhealthy climates has convinced them, that under similar degrees of exposure, the strictly temperate—the abstemious, both in eating and drinking, are those who are the least liable to be affected with disease.

2. Always to wear woollen garments, and flannel next the skin. These, by preserving the body of an equable temperature, guard it, in a great measure, from the influence of the cold and humid atmosphere to which it is exposed. In situations where impure air abounds, a covering of gauze or thin muslin for the face, has been suggested as a means of preventing the deleterious portion from entering the lungs in breathing. How far it answers the purpose we are unable to say.

3. To remain at rest as little as possible—neither to sit nor lie upon the ground, and above all, never to fall asleep.

4. The periods in which exposure is the most injurious, are during the first hours of the night, and those which immediately precede the rising of the sun; hence, if possible, we should protect ourselves during these periods, even though exposure may be necessary during the intervening time. It is the custom in some of the cities of Italy, for the inhabitants to seclude themselves in their houses during the first and copious fall of dew, which generally accompanies the close of a hot day; but the moment this appears to be over, they sally forth again; and for several hours, the streets are even more crowded than in the day. We do not advise such a practice, but merely refer to it in order to show that experience has taught them to consider the air of the middle portion of the night as the least injurious to the system.

* This constitutes one of the very few exceptions to the advice presented in a former number, not to sleep in a room that has been warmed by a fire. Even in this instance the fire is only advisable for the purpose of drying—not of warming the apartment.

Copy of a letter from the Court of Survilliers, to ———, an officer formerly serving in the republican and imperal armies of France.

Point Breeze, 14th September, 1830.

SIR—I received the letter by which you offer to accompany me to Europe, should circumstances call me there. Duty alone can induce me to quit this country. My device, like that of my brother Napoleon, is *all for the French people*. I therefore do not consider myself bound by any thing but duty towards the nation. I have no right to exercise, either in my own name or that of my nephew. Government is a want of a people; to be created or destroyed by them according to its usefulness: And I am resigned to conform to the national will lawfully expressed. You know that three millions five hundred thousand suffrages called my family to the empire, at a time when foreigners had no influence in France. You may well suppose that I cannnot without pusillanimity fail to recollect that my nephew, the son of my brother, was proclaimed by the deputies in 1815; that my brother the Emperor, abdicated on that condition alone; that nothing but foreign bayonets on two occasions restored the Bourbons, and protected the execution of so many illustrious defenders of their country.

I should have set off already if I did not see among the national names of the members of the provisional government, that of a prince with which mine never can have any thing in common; being satisfied that any Bourbon, whatever may be the branch to which he belongs, cannot suit my country. I have often told you that the only family in France, which the nation will not choose and cannot like, is that of the Bourbons. If that family loved France and was aware of the eternal divorce between them, it would have long ago renounced the throne. That divorce had been sealed by blood enough, both French and foreign, during twenty five years, without any necessity of exposing the family to be the cause of shedding the blood of the citizens of Paris, under the mercenary steel of the Swiss.

The great trial of the revolution is not yet determined. The Emperor Napoleon thought that blood enough had been spilt in the interior of France, and wished to close every wound. He threw the country open to all those whom he deemed as tired of civil war as he was; adjourning the complete freedom of the nation till a general peace, when he should no longer need immense, dictatorial power, with which to make head against the united forces of Europe, incessantly excited by the rivalry of England, and the oligarchy of its ministry. He wished to put an end to the revolution, and offered himself as mediator in France, as moderator in Europe. England constrained him by the wars she perpetually raised, to those conquests which she denounced as excesses, though she alone was answerable for them; and concluded by crushing in France all the fruit of thirty years of heroim and victory, by imposing the family of the good old times on a regenerated nation.

As long as there is any question in France of a branch of that family, I will stay where I am. My family never desired civil war, and does not now. Should the nation declare for a Republic, you know my sentiments. They are of long standing. Happy the people among whom I might make this application without danger. You remember what I often said to the Spaniards—'You will never have as much liberty as I should like to give you: But you must be able to bear it; time is a necessary element in every thing.

Assurances are given that our youth have made great progress towards republican opinions. Doubtless government is a remedy for an evil. Happy the country wise enough to do without it. We perceive scarcely any traces of it in the happy country where we have so long resided. But is that a state suitable to France? Is it not the irritation caused by the absurd pretentions of the government that has weighed it down for fifteen years, which has roused that generous youth beyond perhaps what will suit the rest of their fellow citizens at present, and the tranquility of France and Europe?

A third hypothesis remains; that of my being called upon by honour, by duty, by what I owe to France emancipated, and to Napoleon the second, to the son of a brother whom I ought to love and respect more than any other person whatever, because I knew him from infancy better than any one else and I am sure of the sincerity of his feelings and opinions. When dying on the rock of St. Helena, he charged me through Gen. Bertrand's pen, to 'let his son govern himself by my advice; never, above all, to let him forget that he is a Frenchman; to let him give France as much liberty as his father gave her equality, and let him adopt for his device, *all for the French people*.

I have positive assurances that Napoleon the second, in spite of fortune, is as good a Frenchman as you or I, and will be worthy of his father and of France. I am your affectionate.

JOSEPH NAPOLEON BONAPARTE,
(Count of Survillers.

Written in a Lady's "Milton."

With virtue strong as yours had Ever been arm'd
In vain the fruit had blush'd or serpent charm'd;
Nor had our bliss by penitence been bought:—
Nor had frail Adam fell—nor Milton wrote.

There is more true charity in one kind tear that falls in private for the sorrows and sufferings of others, than in a thousand guineas proudly ushered into the notice of the world in all the pomp and parade of public contribution.

The shaken tree grows faster at the root;
And love grows firmer, for some blasts of doubt!

The path that leads to fortune too often passes through the narrow defiles of meanness, which a man of an exalted genius cannot stoop to tread.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

From England.—We are indebted to our correspondents of the New-York Standard and Gazette for slips containing late foreign intelligence by the ship Birmingham, from Liverpool. The dates are not later than those received by ourselves on Friday last by the William; but as the selections made by our correspondents embrace much interesting matter not heretofore given to our readers, we avail ourselves of them, and recommend them to the perusal of all who take an interest in the agitating proceedings of the countries to which they are almost exclusively confined.

Tranquility has not been restored to the Netherlands. The Prince of Orange attempted on Tuesday, 31st of August, to enter Brussels with a body of troops from Holland, but was resisted by the people, who tore up the pavements and cut down the trees of the Boulevards to oppose their passage. The Prince at length desisted, and entered only with his suite. Negociations were in progress between the King and his people, but were not likely to lead to a favorable issue. The latter insist on an *immediate* acquiescence in their terms and have given to the Prince of Orange *three days* to decide upon the question of granting their demands.

Germany, as was anticipated, has caught the infection. The Cologne landwehr (which answers essentially to our militia) which were assembled for a grand review at Coblentz, manifested symptoms of insubordination and disturbances had like wise taken place at Aix la Chapelle. Although these do not appear to be in themselves of a formidable character, yet they may be deemed *symptomatic*, when taken in connexion with passing events in the adjoining kingdoms, and with the general spirit that has been evidently diffused throughout Europe.

The King of Prussia still maintains an equivocal relation—expressing a disapprobation of the course pursued by Charles X, and at the same time presenting his military force in a hostile attitude.

Reports of the resignation of the Duke of Wellington, says the Standard, continue to abound. We fear, however, that the city politicians are premature; his Grace will, in all probability, defer that act of patriotism till about the 26th of October. He has, we understand, reinforced his Cabinet by the accession of Lord Palmerston, Lord Melbourne, Mr. Grant, and Mr Huskisson. For the sake of the characters of these gentlemen, we trust the report is unfounded.

Mr. Stephenson, one of the conductors of a Car upon the Liverpool and Manchester Rail Road, becoming alermed from the mischievous misplacement of some temporary crossings, leaped from the machine, and was killed by the wagons that followed passing over his body.

We may look with confidence, says the Examiner, for news of popular commotions in Spain and Italy, although no positive blow has yet been struck by the people of either country. The symptoms of approaching change are unequivocal. Already at Naples there is a talk of a Constitution to be granted by the King; and at Madrid, a convocation of the Cortes and a change of Ministry are rumored; and as an earnest of concessions to the people, French and English newspapers are freely omitted! Quiroga and Mina are at Paris, on their way to the Peninsula; and there is little doubt that the Constitution Guerrilas have begun to shew themselves in the Spanish provinces. The London journals publish a long manifesto, issued by the principal exiles from Spain, which is said to be now widely circulating in the country. Even Don Miguel, in Portugal, has felt the shock of French example, which "gives him pause" in his brutal career.

The following is the substance of the Manifesto to which the preceding article alludes:

The Manifesto charges the King and his Government with having impoverished, oppressed, and degraded the country; and states that there remains no other alternative for the people than that of rising against the faction which has urged on the King to acts destructive to the happiness of his subjects. It is asserted that one of the fundamental principles is to combine and take up arms against the King when he shall abuse the power which those laws declare "was given him only for the public good," or when he shall forget the obligation imposed on him, in the words of the law, of being "more watchful of his people's welfare than his own." The Manifesto, upon this point, adds, that there is not in Spain a more ancient and authorised custom than such a rising of the people to repress despotism when it infringes on the national liberty. In many instances, it says, have the Spaniards, acting upon that principal dethroned their King, and placed the kingly power in other hands.

The funds, owing to the troubled aspect of the political horizon were subjected, at the latest dates, to rapid and extensive fluctuations. The prices were depressed, on Monday evening of the 6th, to the lowest point attained for a long time.

The rumours of a change of the Ministry says the London Morning Herald, of disturbances in Ireland, &c. have been wholly forgotten already—so—for alarm as to the future state of Continental politics having sprung up, which has engrossed the attention of speculators in the Funds and others taking an interest in political affairs throughout the whole day. The letters and papers obtained from the Russian capital to the 21st ult. communicate important news, and it is fully anticipated that should the Emperor Nicholas persevere in his opposition to the new order of things in France, the peace of Europe may be disturbed. The advices from St. Petersburg and Cronstadt communicate the important news, that the Emperor had sent orders to the Russian outports that no French vessel having the tri coloured flag hoisted, should be allowed to enter any of the ports. The "Notice" had been received at Cronstadt on the 21st ult. and had created great surprise.

A letter, it is reported, is in town, which states that all the natives of France resident in St. Petersburg and the other principal Russian cities and towns have been ordered to leave in five days. This statement is not borne out by any of the advices from the most respectable sources. It is said further that the Emperor Nicholas intended to make a fresh levy of men, in addition, to that of which notice was issued only a short time ago This assertion is not confirmed.

In France nothing had occured seriously alarming to the public repose.—The peace of Paris had been somewhat disturbed during the three first days of September by bodies of men pretending to be printers thrown out of employ by the use of machinery. Such had been their violence, that the Journal des Debats could not be printed on the 3d, and Le Temps of the 4th appeared, merely with a protest and notice, being principally in blank.

The National Guards, however, had been reinforced, and it was expected that the disorders of these individuals, who had doubtless been instigated to violence by the partizans of the exiled family would soon be put down.

At Rouen the operatives had resumed their occupations.

Count de Damas Crux and M. Auguste de Talleyrand have refused to take the new oath.

M. Martinville, a man of letters, the author of several dramatic works, and lately known as a cooperator in the Drapeau Blanc, died at Sublonville, near Paris.

PARIS, Sept. 2.—Yesterday, at two o'clock Lord Stuart de Rothsay, and the Secretaries of the English Embassy, went in state to the King. His Lordship presented to his Majesty his new letters of credentials. On leaving the Palais Royal, Lord Stuart was receiv'd with acclamations, which he returned by bowing in a very friendly manner. The public fully appreciated the importance of the new tie which unites two of the most liberal nations of Europe."

The excellent and amiable Archbishop Cheverus of Bordeaux, who participated in the fall of the late King of France has made the following declaration:—"Without approving of the exclusion pronounced against the Peers named by charles X, I am rejoiced to find my political career at an end, and I have taken a firm resolution not again to recommence it, by not accepting of any place or office. I desire to remain in the middle of my flock, and continue to practise as a minister of charity, of union, and peace. I preach submission to the Government, set the example, and shall continue to do so, and my clergy and myself pray with our flocks for the prosperity of our dead country. I am more and more attached to the inhabitants of Bordeaux. I am thankful for the friendship they express towards me. The wish of my heart is to live, and die, in the midst of them; but without other titles than those of their Archbishop and their friend. (Signed) Jsen, Archbishop of Bordeaux."—Bordeaux, Aug. 19.

Dutch papers had been received at London, down to the 3d ult. The following are extracts:—

HARLEM, Sept. 1.—At Amsterdam all classes of people showed the greatest zeal for the good cause, and here also the people manifest the greatest desire to serve the King, and the country, where it may be necessary, under the present critical circumstances. The troops continue to march towards Antwerp. The last detachment of the 9th division passed today through Bread, in wagons.

Sept. 3.—The militia at the Hague have eagerly offered to do duty, whenever his Majesty may think proper. The students of the University of Utrecht have also declared themselves ready to assist in quelling the insurrection. At Amsterdam they are signing addresses, offering to serve the King and country. At Mons all was quiet on the 30th. The proposal to wear colors different from those of the garrison seems to have met with no approbation.

BREDA, Sept. 2.—We know that the Prince of Orange entered Brussels yesterday. It seems, from later accounts, that Prince Frederick was still at Villvorde yesterday, with some battalions, 12 pieces of horse artillery, eight field pieces, and a detachment of dragoons. At Mechlin there were several battalions, with the lancers and field pieces. The 9th and 10th divisions of infantry were to arrive at Antwerp yesterday, and to proceed today to the South. Fugitives from Brussels report that great confusion had taken place there at the moment when the revolution was carried to barricade the avenues and streets. The following vessels have sailed from Flushing up the Sheldt to assist in ensuring the safety of the city of Antwerp, viz: The Sumatra, of 44 guns, and the Eurydice, of 32: the brigs Panther, of 18, and Cher, of 8 guns, and 4 gun-boats.

ANTWERP, Sept. 2.—All is quiet here; troops are constantly arriving. The Sumatra frigate has run aground and is discharging its guns to lighten the vessel. It seems to be hoped here that affairs will take a favorable turn at Brussels; and it is affirmed that many sensible and moderate persons, learning that the Prince would venture into Brussels, were very urgent for laying aside the colors that had been assumed

THE HAGUE, Aug. 30.—The extraordinary convocation of the States General will be for the purpose of concurring in the adoption of the necessary measures, and also for calling out and keeping embodied the whole of the militia according to article 203 and 209 of the Fundamental Law.

DORDTRECHT, Aug. 30.....Yesterday several steamboats passed, with troops on board, and with other ships full of troops in tow, going from Rotterdam to Antwerp.

NIMEGUEN, Aug. 31.—From all sides troops are marching to the Southern provinces. [Here follow some details.]

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 3.—The March of troops to the Southern provinces continues without interruption.

ARNHEIM, Sept. 3.—The curraisiers arrived in the night of Monday from Zutphen, and set out in the morning for Maestricht

The curraissiers from Deventer arrived here yesterday evening, they are going to Maestritch.

Private letters of 30th Aug. say that the city of Liege was declared, in the night of the 29th, in a state of siege.—Many of the inhabitants are leaving the city. The citadel is well provided with every requisite, and the spirit of the troops is excellent.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 1.—A proclamation, issued by the Burgomester, and Magistrates of the Hague, expresses the highest satisfaction at the generous zeal which the disturbances at Brussels and other places have excited in the inhabitants of this town, and induced them almost unanimously to wear the colour under which the country has constantly enjoyed security and prosperity. But as order and perfect liberty must increase the pleasure derived from a stay, whether longer or shorter, in this fine town, and as it is of the highest importance in a place, the residence of a Court, and the resort of so many strangers, that no body should be obliged to manifest otherwise than according to his own will the feelings of patriotism and attachment to the house which governs us, and not oblige foreigners to take part in them, the Magistrates feel it their duty to call on the inhabitants of the Hague not to trouble any one for wearing, more or less, or not at all, the cockade so highly respected there, considering that such liberty of action and entire security will make the colour more respected and secure the welfare of the town.

All the militia absent on furlough are recalled to their respective corps.

Sept. 3.—The accounts from Brussels in the Dutch papers come down to the entrance of the Prince of Orange into that city.

Russia exhibits the most unequivocal hostility to the recent revolutionary movements, of any of the Courts in Europe. We copy the following:

PETERSBURG, Aug. 21.—The Journal de St Petersburg, having given the ordinances of Charles X of 25th of July, in a preceding number, says, in its number of 19th Aug.: "After the ordinances of 25th July, which we gave a week ago, the city of Paris was the theatre of a series of deplorable events, the publication of which we have thought proper to delay, in order to give a more faithful account of them."

In its number of Aug. 22, the same Journal says: "To complete the accounts contained in our last number, of the desperate events which have passed at Paris, we hasten to lay before the public the substance of the information which the Government has received officially. This news comes down to the 2d Aug., including the abdication of Charles X. No French ships under the tri-coloured flag, nor, French travellers, are to be received here till further orders."

The greater part of the town of Baden, in Poland, has been destroyed by fire.

The house of Monowsky, in Berlin, has stopped payment.

Gen Santander who has resided at Berlin for some time past, has acquired great popularity from his unaffected deportment.

[*From London papers to the 7th September.*]

The funds, owing to the troubling aspect of the political horizon, were subjected, at the latest dates, to rapid and extensive fluctations. The prices were depressed, on Monday evening of the 6th, to the lowest point attained for a long time.

Russia exhibits the most unequivocal hostility to the recent revolutionary movements, of any of the Courts of Europe.

The King of Prussia still maintains an equivocal relation—expressing a disapprobation of the course pursued by Charles X, and at the same time presenting his military force in a hostile attitude.

Germany, as was anticipated, has caught the infection.

We may look with confidence, says the Examiner, for news of popular commotions in Spain and Italy, although no positive blow has yet been struck by the people of either country. The symptoms of approaching change are unequivocal.

The *Journal du Commerce* of Sept. 2nd, contains the following paragraph relating to Portugal; "On the 18th of Aug. the ferment continued at Lisbon; the guns fort St. George were pointed against the city, and the frigate Diana, of 48 guns, was anchored in front of the Place de Terreire de Paco, which is the usual place of popular tumults. In order to avert the storm, agents of the police spread among the crowd a report that Charles X. had been restored to his throne, and that he had cut off the heads of more than 200 noted rebels, and among them those of the principal editors of the Jacobin Journals and General Lafayette."

Mr. RANDOLPH—in Russia.

The New York Commercial Advertiser of the 26th states the arrival of the ship Black Warrior, Capt. Putnam, from St. Petersburgh. Capt. P. reports, that French vessels lying in the roadstead were allowed to display the tri-coloured flag as late as the 26th August, but the captains and crews were not permitted to have communication with the shore. Mr. Randolph had had his first audience with the Emperor, who accepted and acknowledged his credentials. *Compiler.*

We understand, from an unquestionable source, that Col. WILLIAM ROBARDS will decline a re-election to the office of Public Treasurer of the State, at the next annual election, to be made by the ensuing Legislature. An unwillingness to call on his friends to guarantee his faithful discharge of the duties required of the Treasurer, to the amount of $250,000 (the sum prescribed by law,) the inadequacy of the salary and the close application necessary to the performance of the labor required by the present regulations of the office, are, we learn, the principal reasons which have induced this determination. *Register.*

It appears from a notice in the North Carolina Journal, that a petition will be presented to the next Legislature, praying for the erection of a new county, to be composed of parts of Moore, Cumberland, Chatham and Wake. *Register.*

We have the pleasure to state, that Governor *Owen* returned to the city, in good health, on Saturday evening, from his journey to Elizabety City and Currituck Inlet. The proposed meeting of the Board for Internal Improvements did not take place, owing to the non attendance of the other members. After waiting a day for the arrival of one of the Board and Lieut. *Dutton* of the U. S. Corps of Engineers, (who were expected) the Governor, accompanied by a gentleman from Elizabeth City, proceeded to Currituck C. H. from whence, being joined by several citizens of the County, they went to take a view of the Inlet, which they examined as well as they were able, without the aid of a Civil Engineer. The Governor has no doubt that the Inlet may be opened; but that the expense attending the Work will greatly exceed the amount contemplated in the Act of last session.

On the Governor's arrival, on his return at Edenton, he found that Lieut. *Dutton* had left that place the same morning for Elizabeth City, and that they had missed each other on the road. *Register.*

We will Marry.—A couple of young ladies having recently buried their father, who was an old humorist, and had such an aversion to matrimony, that he would not allow them to marry, however advantageous the offer—conversing on his character, the eldest observed, "He is dead at last, and now we will marry." "Well, I am for a rich husband, and Mr. C. shall be the man," said the youngest. "Hold, sister," said the other, 'dont let us be too hasty in the choice of our husbands, let us marry those whom the powers above have destined for us; for our marriages are registered in heaven's book." "I am sorry for that," replied the youngest, "I am afraid father will tear out the leaf."

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

Salisbury:

NOVEMBER 9, 1830.

The Editors of this paper were unavoidably compelled to be absent during the last week, in consequence of which the editorial matter in the last paper was full of errors. We have thought it prudent to republish a portion this week, and the remainder will appear in the next paper.

Such is the weakness of the human understanding and the limited extent of its knowledge and experience, that no written charter of political powers could possibly be penned freed from objections, arising out of the want of language sufficiently plain and simple to express beyond doubt and misapprehension the limits of its grants. We have had a most striking illustration of what we have just said in the various and diversified constructions placed upon the wording of our written constitution. There is scarcely a line of it meeting out the boundaries of the General Government, which has not been at some time or other, a subject of division in the National legislature as to its original intent and bearing. With how much humility our fathers would have regarded the great and striking powers of mind that enabled them to rear that mightiest fabrick of human ingenuity, could they have anticipated the results of their labours at this day, we can only form an estimate from their own language delivered in repelling objections of a different character (which went to the expediency of the *form* of government about to be adopted,) when they offered that instrument to the people of this country, as the fairest, formed offspring of their collected wisdom. They experienced much difficulty in determining upon *what powers* should be exercised by the General Government and *what* their limits should be, but never could they have expected in the darkest hour of their continued anxiety for the fate of this republick, when once they were decided upon, and written on the tablet that they could have been the source of so much division, growing entirely out of the language used to define those powers. To the great and leading points which seem to have brought about the most thorough disunion in sentiment relative to the powers of the General Government these remarks shall lean, in the distant hope, that our plain understanding unbiassed by party feelings or party interests and untrammelled by technical distinctions, may work some good in effecting a better view of this important subject for the better information of our readers. For those whom we have been early taught to learn were the sovereign source from whence true and legitimate power in republican governments flows. It is to your wakeful vigilance in guarding the outposts of our liberties that we fondly look for the perpetuation of our union and the continuation of the many blessings which have hitherto attended us. We know of no subject of greater moment or of more fearful import than the violation of the plain sense, spirit and principles of the federal constitution, that ligament which has hitherto bound us together from the most noble incentives, and would so swiftly waft us, with a continuation of the same pacific and friendly relations, to the highest pitch of elevation in the grades of Nations. We have been repeatedly warned of the danger to which we must inevitably subject ourselves if we persist in giving constructive powers to a constitution of limited grants for special and specified purposes. Those fond of drawing inferences and reasoning from analogy should never choose the constitution of the U. States as their subject. It is too precious an instrument to be trifled with in that airy, metaphysical manner.

Let us take our plain understandings as the best expositors of that which is written down in plain language and we need not fear the result. We need not entertain many apprehensions as to which side the majority of the people would lean. At the head of the string of specified powers is that granted to the Congress of the United States "to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises; To pay the debts and provide for the common defence and *General Welfare* of the Union." It is under cover of that expression of doubtful import that the federal legislature claim to do all things which can advance the commercial and agricultural prosperity of the Union (to use their own language) and to provide more securely against the dangers of foreign and domestic aggression. If those who put a construction upon those terms isolate them from the parts of the constitution to which they have direct reference, then indeed is there some more plausibility in the arguments used in the support of their version of that instrument. But such is not the fair and received mode of construing the meaning of a particular paragraph or sentence to be found in a body of written regulations. All the parts must be taken together and compared—for one frequently has direct reference to the other, as in this instance. The words, *General welfare refer only* to those powers given by the constitution to the National legislature. Their obvious mean-

ing is, that in legislating upon those subjects over which the power is expressly granted to Congress they shall look to the *General welfare* of the Union—that they shall not legislate partially, but shall include the whole Union—that one part was not to be oppressed or neglected to elevate or promote the interests of the other. In those words they declare expressly the objects for which they united—the objects for which they framed the constitution with the powers granted thereby to the federal legislature. Those words then do not give any powers at all, but were merely intended to direct the attention of Congress to the objects for which the several specified powers were given to them. How is Congress "to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and General welfare of the Union?" The question is answered in the very language of the constitution itself, to wit: To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises: To borrow money on the credit of the U. S.: To regulate commerce with foreign nations, &c. &c. &c. The constitution then plainly declares that the Congress of the U. S. in order to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and General welfare of the Union shall lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises: Shall borrow money on the credit of the United States: Shall regulate commerce with foreign nations, among the several states and with the Indian tribes, &c. &c. If we admit that the powers granted to Congress are not general, but special and limited, we can place no other reasonable construction upon that part of the constitution. Had the framers of that instrument ever cherished, for a moment, the intention to vest Congress with such general and undefined powers, they never would have placed a clause granting general powers in the midst of such as prescribed special and limited powers. Why have special and limited powers at all if general powers are granted which include not only those that are limited, but every other which ought properly to be exercised by the state sovereignties. It is the privilege of the states to exercise jurisdiction over all those things which they have not relinquished to the General Government and which are not expressly prohibited to them by the constitution. But a great man, the procreator of the "American System," fully convinced that the doctrine sought to be established under the exposition of the meaning given to the terms *General Welfare* could not be sustained by any species of sophistry, took a more specious, and in truth, a more tenable ground, to advance the popularity and the more general reception of that favorite system. He strenuously, and we must confess ably contended that under the power given to Congress to regulate commerce among the several states was included that also to cut canals, make roads, &c.—that the one necessarily grew out of the other. The extent of the power intended to be conferred upon the General Government in the grant "to regulate commerce among the several states" is plainly deduced from the restrictions placed upon the state sovereignties in relation to matters of commerce between the several states, and from the great apprehensions that should such a power abide with the several states it would eventually prove a fruitful source of discord and dissatisfaction among the several states. It is plain to be perceived then that the grant of that power had no reference to the means by which the several states should exchange their commodities or convey them from one state to another, but only contemplated the prevention of all difficulties which would flow from the privilege on the part of the several states, as between nation and nation, to impose duties or excises on the staples of another state which might be carried into their markets. The modes and facilities for carrying them do not claim or come within the purview of the superintending power of the General Government, nor can it be constitutionally exercised over those subjects which form matters of consideration for the state authorities alone. Is it essential to *regulate* commerce between two states that a road or canal *must* be cut? Or *can* the body with whom the power to *regulate* commerce is lodged, *make* a road or canal when the language imparting the power conveys no such authority? Certainly not. Then where do they seek to find an apology for the exercise of a power which is not expressly granted? They *derive* it by *construction and implication* again. Those are the siren words which have charmed a majority of the people of this nation into a quiet renunciation of the constitutional guards which their ancestors saw fit to set around their rights as freemen. The Palladium has fallen into the hands of the enemy—already has he made his appearance at our gates. They now offer you the gift that must place the seal of destruction upon your liberties if accepted. Let us refuse it. Let us spurn it from us, as a most envenomed foe—as a hostile invader of our rights and an unwelcome disturber of our domestic tranquility. When the system of Internal improvement is examined closely, it will be found to be like the wooden horse, to contain dangerous enemies to our independence. The good sense of the people cannot fail to make the discovery, and when made, to put their mark of reprobation upon it. We have tried every expedient to awaken the spirit of investigation, and if our efforts should prove unavailing we shall have the heart-felt consolation to carry with us through life, that if *we have failed*, it has not been for the want of zeal on our part, or from a failure to exercise what little ability we may lay claim to in exposing the deformities of the American System and the dangers of consolidation (the inevitable consequence of the triumph of that system) to the Union and Sovereignty of the States.

In no time or period of the history of Republicks has a question of so much magnitude and of such fearful import, been called up for discussion, as that whether the violation of a compact between the several States of a confederacy, commenced, and persevered in, notwithstanding the many eloquent appeals which have been made for its discontinuance, shall be resisted, when all the moral force of argument has been spent in opposition to the continuance of the many infringments of our written charter. We know that the people are not fully aware of the fatal consequences which an obstinate adhesion to the destructive measures of the Gen'l Government may tend to fasten upon this republick of freemen. It becomes them now to examine for themselves in order, if possible, that the voice of the people may be unanimous, since the dearest rights and interests of the Southern people are involved in the result of the contest between the two great parties, which at present divide the councils of the nation. The South must now believe that no feeling of justice or humanity remains in the bosoms of the Northern people to smooth or soften the rigor of partial and unequal legislation and that they will never release the grasp of oppression, until it is cut loose by the strong arm of the people. How often have you heard that commerce is the capital source from whence the wealth for the support of our Government flows? How often has it been told and demonstrated to you that the one is prostrated and the other illegally and faithlessly distributed among many of the states of the Union? How often have they been warned of the destructive tendency of every measure calculated to impede commerce in the remotest degree and that too in a time of profound peace when other nations have opened their ports to us and offer us a free and unfettered interchange of the articles of commerce? How often have they been exhorted to retrace the false steps they had taken in relation to the South and by a timely reformation, secure the peace and prosperity of the Union? But every admonition has proved ineffectual and we have every assurance that the enemies of our constitutional rights will drive us to the brink of destruction, and the only resource that remains to avert our impending fate, is for the people to rise up in a body and declare they will not longer submit to such tyranny. It is not necessary that they should take up arms or resist by open violence the impositions of Federal legislation. As long as some of the Southern people are divided in opinion, and others remain silent, nothing can be expected by remonstrance. It is unanimity alone which can again restore us to our constitutional rights. Why should the Southern people be so divided in sentiment? Have they not the same interests in common to prosecute and defend? Have they not the same sensitive feelings which lead them instantly to detect and as speedily to resist usurpation? We must believe they have. Why then are they so much split up among themselves? We can only penetrate the reason in the indifference manifested among the people of late, to examine the merits of questions for themselves. They rely too much upon the declarations of blind and ignorant demagogues. We exhort every one to examine and reason for himself. We like to see people jealous of their liberties. It is the best evidence that they know their value and are ever ready to defend them. We said we would have the South to resist. We do not thereby wish to convey the idea that the South should oppose with open arms unconstitutional legislation. There are other modes of resistance. It is the resistance of reason, of argument, of persuasion and of unanimity. Those combined cannot fail to restore us to our original state of freedom and relieve us from the bonds of slavery and degradation.

The government of the United States is a creature of the Sovereign States. Its existence hangs upon the will of the States and can be abolished or altered at their pleasure. It being the creature of the States they must have given it a sphere of action out of which it cannot legitimately travel without trespassing upon the rights of its creator, the States. The general government then has no right to exercise a power which is forbidden to it in the charter of its creation, if so the act must be null and void and is not binding upon the States or the people of the States. Such is the doctrine of the Republican party and such is the doctrine of common sense. Take the following as an apt simile. Suppose for example that any two or three men create an agent for the carrying on a particular transaction which was particularly specified in the letter of agency, would the agent have a right to interfere by virtue of that power of Attorney with any other business of the principal? We know that courts of law do not recognize any such right and that they would hold every act, extra of the special power, as illegal and against good conscience. Just so with the general government. The constitution is a letter of agency signed and sealed by the States clothing the general government with certain definitive and specified powers which they cannot legally and constitutionally transcend. The general government has abused the trust and confidence confided to it by the States and has assumed greater authority than it is absolutely vested with. This is a stubborn fact and cannot be successfully controverted. What is the usual remedy in such cases? It is not to stand idle and mute and tacitly assent to usurpation without bounds, and injustice without measure. We must be up and a doing. We must first examine, every man for himself, (for every man has to act as a judge) what powers the States surrendered to the general government and then compare the authorities claimed and exercised by the general government with those which are named and given up by the States. If we are to have rulers who will act without authority, why call the government free and republican? We care not for the name, except so far as to designate the thing intended or meant to be surrendered—it is the substance alone which we are struggling to hold and maintain. If we hold to the good old republican principles we cannot look upon the government of the United States in any other light than as the agent of the States. The constitution or letter of agency surrenders the right to the general government to declare war; to regulate commerce among foreign nations, the States, &c. and why? Because one power can do it better than two dozen. To preserve harmony among the twenty four partners they unanimously consented to surrender certain powers to the agent which they could not exercise without danger and delay to their common interests, and among the most important are the two or three just named. The objects and extent of the agency must be obvious and apparent to every one who will take the trouble to examine the constitution for himself. For the benefit of our readers we will publish the constitution of the United States, which we call a letter of attorney from the several states to the general government and they will then see and know what the extent of the authority of the general government is. The states will then set the agent right and he will not be likely to transcend, a second time, the limit of his powers.

We have just returned from a visit to Charlotte, and are pleased to be able to congratulate our friends in that quarter, upon the rapid and steadily progressive improvement which is manifest to the slightest observer. The Chevalier de Rivafinoli who has purchased several mines in the vicinity of Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, lately arrived at his mines from the North bringing with him some of the most learned and practical miners of England, Germany, Wales, Scotland, Ireland, Switzerland, Italy and France with seventy or eighty working hands. He is now industriously employed in having every thing prepared to commence operations. We were present with him, a few days since, at one of his mines and saw several buildings going up for the accommodation of his workmen, and he is preparing to erect many more. He has reviewed the whole machinery and every necessary alteration in the way of improvement will be made, in order to test the experiment of mining in this country to its fullest intent. We have authority for saying that a considerable number of labourers might find employment at his mines. Charlotte is rapidly improving and in the lapse of time must rival any town in the State. A spirit of enterprize has been created among some of the people of the town and county which must rapidly extend itself as the sphere of speculation increases. This purchase of the Chevalier's, whose experience and knowledge of mining is very extensive, has given increased confidence to those who have embarked in the business, doubtful of the result, and holds forth additional inducements to landholders to search for indications of gold upon their plantations, in order that they may be examined by those who are capable of determining as to their value.

It has been said that a prejudice exists among the people of this country against the introduction of foreigners. We think we may safely venture the assertion that it is a mistake. The people of this country have too much liberality and generosity of feeling to measure their likes or dislikes by the country which accident may have assigned to a stranger, who comes amongst us, as his birth place. Englishman or Frenchman, Spaniard or Italian, Scotchman or Irishman, we treat him as his good behaviour may merit. Our friendship and hospitality know no such distinction.

A DIARY.

In Pennsylvania and New Jersey the friends of the administration have triumphed by large majorities. In the legislature of New-Jersey there has been an increase of seven on joint ballot.

At a meeting of the citizens of Boston who are opposed to the present restrictive system, Henry Lee, Esq. well known as the author of the celebrated Boston report against the present restrictive system which was presented to congress in 1827 was unanimously nominated as a candidate to fill the place of Mr. Gorham the former representative in Congress.

Hugh S. Legare of Charleston has declined the appointment of Attorney General,

In the last Courier and Enquirer we see a very interesting account of a literary convention. The object of which was to devise the best means of improving the literary condition of our country.

The sentiments of the people of Connecticut are undergoing rapid changes with respect to the present administration. Gen. Jackson is gaining ground every day. The recovery of the West India trade has had a powerful influence in bringing about this change.

A great Republican meeting was held at Albany on the 29th ult. at which spirited and patriotic resolutions were passed approving the Republican course which our venerable President has pursued throughout his administration.

The called session of the legislature of Georgia met at Milledgeville on the 19th ult. Thomas Stocks was elected President of the Senate and John A. Cuthbert, clerk—Ashbury Hall, Speaker of the house of Representatives and W. C. Dawson, clerk. The Governor's message takes up eleven columns.

Samuel Prentiss now Chief Justice of Vermont has been elected a Senator from that State in the place of Dudley Chase whose term of service expires on the 4th of March next.

The Mobile Register says that notwithstanding the drought in the early part of the season the cotton crops will not fall far short of the last years crop.

In Pennsylvania the principal opposition to the present administration was made by the anti-masons and they elected only six out of eighteen Representatives to Congress.

The Grand Jury of the county of Wake at the last Superior Court entered into an agreement to use their exertion to "put down" the practice of treating at elections.

The Western Quarterly Review, Edited by Mr. Flint has been discontinued for want of sufficient patronage.

All the old members of Congress have been elected from Georgia with the exception of the Hon. Charles E. Haynes who was beaten by Daniel Newnan formerly of this place.

It is a fact not generally known that Gen. Washington was created a Marshall of France by Louis the XVI while he was commander in chief of the Revolutionary army.

The Hon. John C. McLean one of the United States Senators from Illinois, died on the 14th ult. at his residence in Shanestown.

The name of Miles King is always before the public. He has recently come out in a card in the Norfolk papers and declines being a candidate for a delegate for the borough. You are right Miles you could not be elected.

OBITUARY.

In Rowan County, on the 23d inst. after a protracted illness of several months which he bore with remarkable meekness and submission to the Divine will, Capt. George Savitz, aged 73. Capt. Savitz was a native of Pennsylvania, but emigrated to N. Carolina at an early age—took an active part in the revolutionary war, and served in the army of his country through all the vicissitudes of her struggle for liberty, till the treaty of '83 recognised ours as a free and independent nation. Philanthropy filled the heart of Capt. Savitz; in his benevolence, there was no reserve—it was as diffusive as the Globe, and extensive as the family of man. His feelings were strong and exquisitely tender. In the domestic circle they shown with peculiar lustre—here, the husband, the father, and the friend beamed in every smile—and if at any time a cloud overshadowed his own spirit, he strove to prevent its influence from extending to those that were dear to him He was frank, generous, and sincere, and in his intercourse with the world, uniformly just. His house was the seat of hospitality, and his estimate of wealth, and its power of diffusing happiness, to the testimony of private friendship, may be added that of less partial strangers,) who have borne witness both to the public and private virtues.

A wit, a feather, a chief's a rod,
An honest man, the noblest work of God.

Capt. Savitz has left two daughters and a large and respectable number of relatives and acquaintances to mourn his exit from time to eternity. [*Communicated.*

THE MARKETS.

Salisbury Prices, Nov. 6.—Cotton [in seed, $2, clean $8, corn 62½ to 65, flour $4 to $4½, beef 3 to 3½, bacon 8, molasses 45, lard 8, salt 1.12½, sugar 11 to 12½, coffee 12½ to 16.

Columbia, Oct. 28.—Cotton 10 to 12¾, Flour bbl. 6 a 6½, Corn $1.

Fayetteville, October 27.....Cotton 10 a 10¾; bacon 9 a 10, apple brandy 40, corn 55, flaxseed $1 a 1.05, flour, new 4 a 5, molasses 27 a 30, sugar 8½ a 11, salt 70 a 75, whiskey 37½, wheat 80 a 85.

Charleston, October 25.....Cotton 11½ a 12 flour 5½ a 6½, whiskey 27 a 34, bacon 7 a 8 hams 8 a 10, best kind of bagging 14 to 23, salt 44 a 50, corn 65 a 68, coffee 10½ a 11¼.....North Carolina bank bills 2 per cent discount; Georgia, 2½ per cent premium.

Examination.

A public Examination of the pupils in the Salisbury Female Academy, will take place on Wednesday, Nov. 24th, and the following day. 3t46 GEO. L. BAKER, *Principal.*

Sports of the Turf!

At a meeting of the subscribers to the Salisbury Jocky Club, held at the Court-House on Thursday Evening, the 4th Nov. the following Gentlemen were unanimously elected as a committee to draw up a Constitution on the Basis of the New-Market Rules—as also to procure subscribers.

THOMAS G. POLK,
JAMES I. LONG,
HENRY GILES,
ROBT. MACNAMARA,
DANIEL MEENAN,
WM. H. SLAUGHTER,
DOCT. WM. J. POLK.

Hereafter the Club discontinues the County Purse and appropriations for the Ball, it is also understood that death or removal from the State of any subscriber, terminates his subscription.

November 9th, 1830.

More New and Cheap GOODS.

HACKETT & LEMLY

Are now receiving and opening at their Store in Salisbury, a desirable stock of

New Style, Fancy and Staple
GOODS,

suited to the Fall and Winter seasons, purchased in Philadelphia and New-York, of the latest Fall importation, which they will sell as low as any GOODS can be had in this part of the country. They respectfully invite their customers and the public generally, to call and examine their assortment, hear prices, and judge for themselves.

All kinds of Merchantile produce will be taken in exchange for Goods.

N. B. H. & L. have a lot back of their Store provided for the accommodation of persons riding to Town, with Racks and Troughs convenient for hitching and feeding Horses.

Salisbury, Nov. 9th, 1830. 44tf

Negroes For Sale.

WILL be sold by the subscribers, on the 24th inst. at the dwelling house of the late Thomas Chambers, on the Yadkin River, twenty one likely and valuable

NEGROES,

consisting of men, women, boys and girls; Also,

Horses, Mules,
Cattle, Hogs,
Sheep, Wagons,
Farming Tools, &c. &c.

A credit of six months will be given, by the purchasers giving bond, with two or more approved securities. The Sale will continue from day to day untill all is sold.

WM. CHAMBERS, *Ex'r.*
OTHO CHAMBERS, *Adm'r.*

November 2nd, 1830. 3t46

Mrs. E. Hughes

BEGS leave to inform her friends and customers that she has just received from the North, and offers for sale at her dwelling, the following articles, viz.

Almonds,
Raisins,
Dried Figs,
Cream Nuts,
Brandy Peaches,

Also, on hand and for sale at all times,

Rock,
Peppermint,
Cinnamon, } CANDIES.
Lemon,
Sponge,
Pound,
Ginger, } CAKES.
Seed,
Love,

Also, Fresh Bread and Crackers.

Salisbury, Nov. 8th, 1830. 2t45

To Borrowers.

DURING the week of the Races I loaned some person a Silver pencil case with a knife, a tooth and ear pick in it. I wish that whoever has it would remember that *it is not his* and if he sees this notice he may also remember that *it is mine.* CHARLES L. BOWERS.

Salisbury, Nov. 9th, 1830. 1w

ATTENTION!

IN consequence of the day appointed for the meeting of the company of the *Salisbury Light Infantry Blues* coming on Christmas, they will parade on the first Saturday before Christmas being the 18th of Dec. 1830.

By order of the Captain,

J. H. HARDIE, *Sec'y.*

November 9th, 1830. 6t49

Kyles & Meenan

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that they are now opening their fall supply of

GOODS

which will be found, as usual, large, fashionable and cheap

Broadcloths, Groceries,
Cassimeres, Cutlery,
Cassinetts, Queensware,
Hats, Domestics,
Shoes, Calicoes,
Saddlery, Silks, Sattins,
Stationary, Ribbons, &c.

Salisbury, Nov. 2nd, 1830 43tf

J. MURPHY,

IS now receiving and opening at his Store in Salisbury a large and fresh supply of almost every kind of

GOODS,

suited to all seasons of the year, new style and patterns of the latest importations, selected by himself and son with much care in Philadelphia and New-York and bought wholly and entirely for cash. Purchasers and the public are invited to call and examine the assortment. As every inducement in the way of variety and extreme lowness of price will be presented to them.

J. M. Hopes that by unremitted exertions together with the assistance of attentive and careful store-keepers to merit a continuance of that patronage for which he feels so much indebted to a liberal and deserving public.

Salisbury, Sept. 14, 1830 3tpd

POETRY.

THE SWEETEST SPOT.

FROM THE PERSIAN OF MESNAVI.

O! thou, whose foot, erratic still,
And restless as thy wayward will,
From shore to steep, from vale to hill,
All round this glorious world has reel'd.
O! say, of all thine eyes have seen,
Each town of gold, each grove of green,
Which is the sweetest, happiest scene,
The richest town, the fairest field?

O lady, lady! that dear place,
Though poor of soil and scant in space,
Where she we love, the girl whose grace
Has with sweet bondage bless'd the breast,—
That spot where she in pomp doth bide,
However mean, o'er all beside,
Empiree of power and lands of pride,
Is sweetest, richest, fairest, best!

Wherever dwell's the maid we prize,
Bright as the moon that walks the skies,
Her presence dost imparadise
The nook where she in light doth move;
Were it a sanless cavern drear,
To her bless'd love 'twould appear
More rose-bestrew'd, and bright and clear,
Than Eden rich with light and love.

O thou, my soul's beloved! with thee
The dragon's dungeon would to me
But as a bower of roses be,
All paved and glorified with bliss;
Heart-plund'rer! whom I love too well
With thee I joyously could dwell
Even in the howling halls of hell,
And from thy lips an Eden kiss!

Books! Books!

25,000 VOLUMES OF BOOKS.

CHEAP BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Turner & Hughes,

AT the North-Carolina Commission Book-store, two doors above the Post-Office, Fayetteville-street, Raleigh, are now receiving, in addition to their present Stock, a large and very general assortment; comprising an extensive variety in the various departments of LAW, MEDICINE, THEOLOGY, MISCELLANY, POETRY and FICTION; also, English, Latin, Greek and French School Books of every description; together with a large assortment of STATIONARY and FANCY articles.

Fashionable and Sacred Music, both vocal and instrumental; a large collection of Drawings, Prints, Engravings, Caricatures, and elegant water colored Paintings; gilt-edged, perfumed and plain writing Paper, of various qualities; Drawing and Morocco Paper; Osborn's superior water colors; Lead Pencils and Crayons; Slates and Pencils; Japan, Red and Durable Ink; India Rubber; Desk, Pocket and Cork Inkstands, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Black Sand, Quills, Sand Boxes and Letter Stands; Rogers' best Razors and Razor Straps; ditto Pocket and Penknives; self-sharpening Silver Pencils; Silver Pens; Silver mounted Spectacles; Walking Sticks; Gig and twig riding Whips; Paper Hangings; Flowered and bordering Paper; Fire and hearth Screens; Fasteboards, Wrapping Paper, &c. &c.

ALSO, a great variety of BLANK BOOKS, suitable for Clerks of Courts, Registers, Sheriffs, and Merchants; Memorandum Books; Copy and Cyphering do.; Gentlemen and Ladies' Pocket Books, plain and fancy work; Albums & Common place books.

They have just received a few copies of the *Token* and *Atlantic Souvenir*, for 1831, embellished with splendid engravings and replete with interesting litterary matter. Also, on hand, the Works of the late THOMAS JEFFERSON; Scott's Family Bible, in 6 royal octavo vols. printed on fine paper and well bound. This work is offered at the reduced price of $3:5; and if three or more copies are taken, the price will be reduced to $14 per sett; Henry's Exposition of the Old and New Testament, splendidly bound; Clarke's Commentaries, &c. &c.

All new Books received as soon as published. They have also frequently for sale, old & rare Books that are to be procured but in few Stores.

In the Law department, their collection is very extensive. The Theological department is also very general, having taken great pains to procure standard works for each denomination of Christians. They invite the attention of Instructors of youth, to their stock of Classical and School Books, as no exertions have been spared to make it complete. Indeed, such a general and extensive variety of elementary Books, in every branch of popular and scientific Education, possessing for the most part, a high degree of excellence, cannot be found in the catalogue of any Bookseller in the State. They feel, however, no disposition to boast of this, as they have only availed themselves of the advantages which have come in their way, being the authorized agents of some of the most enterprising publishers and dealers in the Union.

Gentlemen of the Bar, those in the study and practice of medicine, public, private and social Libraries, Academies and Schools, and those who purchase to sell again, will be supplied on the most reasonable terms, with all articles in the Book and Stationary line; including all the publications printed in this State. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. If the article ordered is not on hand, it shall be procured either in the City or from the North, with all possible despatch and at a price never exceeding that at which it sells in the Northern market.

Persons at a distance desirous of forwarding orders, will have a convenient opportunity for transmitting them through their Representatives in the Legislature.

BOOKS at AUCTION.

TURNER & HUGHES have also on consignment, a large quantity of Books, which will be sold at Public Auction during the approaching Session of the Legislature. Among these, are many valuable and rare Works.

☞ This will be the time to get bargains, as they will be sold, POSITIVELY WITHOUT RESERVE. *Save the Cash then to purchase Books, as such another opportunity may never again be offered in this City!*

Raleigh, October 15, 1830. 3m46

New Fashionable & Cheap GOODS.

MICHAEL BROWN

HAS the pleasure of announcing to his friends, customers, and the public in general, that he is now opening, at his old stand in Salisbury, an elegant assortment of

New, Fashionable, & Cheap Goods,

direct from the cities of Philadelphia and New-York, and selected by himself, from the *latest importations* for the Spring of 1830: Which he offers as low as any Goods of the same quality can be bought in this market. His assortment comprises every article usually kept in Stores. Purchasers are invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. 18

Salisbury, May 7th, 1830.

Hampton & Palmer,

HAVE formed a copartnership, as *Watch and Clock Makers, Silversmiths* and *Jewellers*, for the purpose of carrying on the business, in all its various branches, in the town of Salisbury. They occupy the *New Shop*, built by James B. Hampton, adjoining his dwelling—on Maine street, 6 or 7 doors south of the Court-House.

They will carefully Repair *all kinds* of Watches, Clocks, and Time-Pieces, and warrant them to perform well; And are prepared to manufacture, and will keep on hand for sale, all descriptions of Silver Ware, such as Spoons, Ladles, Sugar Tongs, &c. Work sent from a distance will be promptly executed, and safely returned according to directions.

A good assortment of JEWELRY will be kept constantly on hand, and sold low for *cash*.

JAMES B. HAMPTON,
JOHN C. PALMER.

Salisbury, April 2d, 1830. 13

James B. Hampton tenders his grateful acknowledgements to the public, for the liberal patronage hitherto extended to himself individually; and respectfully asks a continuance of it to the firm of which he is a partner. N. B. Those indebted to him, are earnestly desired to liquidate their accounts as soon as possible; as his new arrangement makes it necessary old scores should be settled up.

No longer to be "put off."

THE Notes and accounts of A. Torrence, and A. Torrence & Co. are placed in the hands of C. L. Torrence, for collection; and I would advise those interested, to call on him *before ten days before* May Court. A. TORRENCE.

April 17th, 1830. 15

Removal.

THOMAS DICKSON, Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has removed his SHOP, to the building formerly occupied by Lowry and Templeton, and more recently by Wade W. Hampton, as a Tailor's Shop; on Main street, the west side, a few doors from the Court-House, in the town of Salisbury; where he is prepared to execute all descriptions of

TAILORING,

after the neatest fashions, and on the shortest notice; and is prepared to make all kinds of Clothing in the first rate style, having in his employ six or seven first rate workmen, which enables him to do work on the shortest notice.

All kinds of *Cutting Out* of Garments will be done on very moderate terms.

All orders from a distance for work, will be most faithfully executed, according to directions, and within the shortest possible time.

P. S He has just received the latest fashions from Philadelphia and New-York; which will enable him to make fine Coats, &c. after the most approved style. 15

Salisbury, April 15th, 1830.

Medical College

OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

THE Lectures of this Institution will be resumed the second Monday in November, and continue until March.

Anatomy, John E. Holbrook, M. D.
Surgery, James Ramsay, M. D.
Institutes and Practice of Medicine, S. Henry Dickson, M. D.
Materia Medica, Henry R. Frost, M. D.
Midwifery, and the diseases of Women and Children, Thos. G. Prioleau, M. D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, Edmund Ravenel, M. D.
Pathological and Surgical Anatomy, John Wagner, M. D.
Demonstrator of Anatomy, John Wagner, M. D.

HENRY R. FROST, *Dean.*

August 23d, 1830. 10:44

Cotton Gin Making.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Davidson, and the adjacent counties, that he continues to carry on, at his Shop in Lexington, the business of Making COTTON GINS, equal to any manufactured in the United States; indeed, his Gins are preferred to all others, by those who have tried them; and have found a ready sale throughout a large extent of country. His prices shall be as reasonable as at any other shop in the Southern country.

All orders will be promptly attended to, and Gins finished in the shortest possible time.

Repairing of Gins will be done on the shortest notice, and in the most substantial manner, by the public's humble servant,

HENRY A. CLINGAMON.

Lexington, May 26th, 1830, 21

WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the *Wagon Yard*, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable sytle.—*Fayetteville April, 1st* 1828. 11

Writing & Wrapping Paper,

MANUFACTURED at the Salem Paper-mill, for sale, on moderate terms, at this office.

June, 1830. 32

HENRY HUMPHREYS & CO.

ARE now receiving from the Northern Cities a fresh supply of

NEW GOODS.

THEIR STOCK CONSISTS OF

Fashionable Dry Goods,
Hats and Bonnets;
Books, Medicines, Paints, Leather, Saddlery, Cutlery, Glass and Crockery-Ware,
A variety of best WINES and other LIQUORS,
And a large quantity of Groceries.

Which they offer at low prices for CASH.

Lexington, 20th Oct. 1830. 3t44

TIN PLATE Workman WANTED,

CONSTANT Employment and good wages will be given to a first rate

TIN PLATE Workman

of steady and industrious habits, one who is accustomed to work on Tinners Machines.

DANIEL H. CRESS.

Salisbury, October, 1830. 41tf

Negroes Wanted!

THE subscribers are desirous of purchasing *one hundred NEGROES*, for which they will pay a liberal price in *cash*. Application may be made, either by letter or in person, to JOSIAH HUIE in MORGANTON, or JAMES HUIE in SALISBURY; who will be ready at all times to accommodate those who may wish to exchange Negro property for cash.

JAMES HUIE,
JOSIAH HUIE.

June 22d. 1830. 5

Cabinet Making Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he will carry on the

Cabinet Making Business,

in the House formerly occupied by Thomas Holton, as a Tavern: The house is on Main Street a few doors east of the Court-House, where he will carry on the above business more extensively than ever was done in this place

The materials shall be of the first quality, and his work executed in a durable, fashionable and elegant style; and his prices shall be moderate to correspond with the times.

Orders, from a distance, for

Sideboards; Bureaus; Dining, Breakfast, Card and Ladies working Tables; Secretaries, and working Desks; Candle Stands, Wash Stands, Bed-steads, &c.

will be executed on short notice, and strictly in accordance with directions.

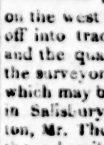
The subscriber solicit the patronage of the public, and hopes he will merit it.

HORATIO WOODSON.

July 14th, 1830. 32tf

N. B. H. Woodson, returns his thanks to the public, for the liberal patronage he has received at their hands, and hopes it will be continued.

Great Bargains in Lands.



THE subscriber offers for sale thirty or forty thousand acres of *Land*, Situated in Ashe county, N. C. adjoining Burke county on the south, and the Tennessee line on the west and north. This land is surveyed off into tracts of from 800 to 1200 acres each, and the quality of each tract is certified to by the surveyor, who has made a plat of his survey which may be seen on application to Mr White in Salisbury, Mr. C. C. Henderson of Lincolnton, Mr. Thos. J. Forney of Burke county, or to the subscriber in Asheville, Buncombe county. A large portion of this land is as good as any in the State. *Lead* ore has been discovered on different parts of the survey; and *gold* has been found adjacent to it: the climate is the most healthy and delightful in the world; and at no very distant day, this mountain region of North Carolina must become the favorite part of the states; the land is well timbered, and finely watered. The tracts marked 1st quality will be sold at 75 cents per acre; 2d quality, at 50 cents; and 3d quality, 40 cents per acre. The payments may be made in fourr early instalments with interest until paid; and the subscriber will give bond to make title on payment of the money and interest.

So favorably an opportunity for obtaining good and cheap farms, was never before offered in this state. The title to the land is indisputable; *warrantee* deeds will be given to purchasers. Application for further information, and for purchasing any part of these lands, can be made to Mr. White in Salisbury, Mr. C. C. Henderson in Lincolnton, Mr. Thos. J. Forney of Burke county, or to the subscriber.

JOHN BROWN.

December 14th, 1829. 100tf

N. B. The subscriber also offers about 90,000 acres of land in Buncombe and Haywood counties. Many of these lands contain some of the most valuable minerals in the Union. In a short time the subscriber will be prepared to *lease* some of these tracts to companies who might be disposed to work the valuable mines of iron, lead, silver, and gold, which they contain. He has already leased out some of the tracts, and has had fair offers for the sale of others. Any part of these lands will be sold, very low; and *warrantee* titles made to purchasers. *J. Brown.*

Taken Up and Committed,

TO the Jail of Rowan county, on the 17th instant, a Negro boy who says his name is *John*, and belongs to Archy Cowthon of Granville county, N. Carolina, and left his master some time in May last, in the State of Georgia. Said boy is about 22 or 23 years old, common size, dark complexion, 5 feet 7 inches high, speaks quick when spoken to. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away.

F. SLATER, *Shf.*

Salisbury, 17th, Sept. 1830. 37tf

JOB PRINTING,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS & DESPATCH,

AT THIS OFFICE.

Wholesale and Retail STORE,

AT CHERAW, S. C.

J. SCOTT & A. W. BRANDON,

HAVE formed a Partnership for the purpose of *MERCHANDIZING*.....buying COTTON and other Staple Commodities of the country. Their assortment of Merchandize will consist of

GROCERIES

of every description, on a large scale, so that Merchants from any part of the country convenient, can be supplied with any article of Merchandize which they may wish to buy, or order. In the Grocery line—such as

Sugars, Coffee, Salt, Tea, Spirits foreign & Domestic, Molasses, Bagging, Roping, Fish, Hats. Shoes, Saddles, &c. &c. &c.

in the Hardware line—such articles as

Mill-Saws, Crosscut-Saws, Anvils, Vices, Hoes, Chains, Iron, Steel, Nails, Hammers

with every other article that can be mentioned, In addition to which they have a very extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

handsomely selected, all of which they pledge themselves to sell low upon very accommodating terms, either at Wholesale or Retail. 6:46

SCOTT & BRANDON.

Cheraw, October 13th, 1830.

A Neat Dwelling,

In the Town of Salisbury, for sale.

THIS property is pleasantly situated in the most agreeably part of the town, and is very suitable for a small family. The lot is spacious, and contains a very good garden, with much rare shrubbery. The terms can be made easy, as the most of the purchase money can be paid by note in the Bank, on the usual terms of accommodation. Persons wishing to purchase, can apply to Mr. E. Allemong, or to David F. Caldwell, Esq. (who is authorised to make title,) and the terms can be known. H. C. JONES.

Feb'y. 20th, 1830. 09

A New Mail Route

FROM RALEIGH TO SALISBURY.

STAGE FARE, $5.

UNDER this arrangement, the stage runs twice a week, and goes through in two days, each way. The accommodation is good Passengers who are travelling from Raleigh to Salisbury, or Tennessee, or South of Salisbury, will find this to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route West of Raleigh. Passengers who are travelling from Salisbury North, will find this route, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to be the nearest, cheapest and most expeditious route that can be travelled to the North, by two days. A passenger who travels this rout from Salisbury, by the way of Raleigh and Petersburg, to Washington City, will go it in five days, and will sleep three nights out of five all night.

The Contractor will pledge himself to keep first rate Mail Coaches and good gentle horses and drivers of the best kind; and he will spare no pains in trying to render those who patronise him, comfortable, and safe through his route.

Passengers who are unacquainted with this route, will secure seats by application at Mr. E. P. Gilion's Hotel, in Raleigh and at Mr. William H. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury.

The stages will leave Salisbury every Wednesday and Saturday, at 8, A. M. and arrive in Raleigh every Thursday and Sunday, at 7, P. M. and will leave Raleigh every Wednesday and Saturday at 6, A. M. and arrive at Salisbury every Thursday and Sunday at 7, P. M.

GEORGE WILLIAMS, *Contractor.*

June 14th, 1830. 25tf

Stop the Thief & Impostor!!

A MAN who called his name Tate, exchanged with me about two weeks since a horse which proved to be stolen property, and for which he received a dark bay stud colt about five years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, with one eye out. In addition to the horse, he received twenty-five dollars, as the difference of value between the two horses. The subscriber warns all persons from trading for said horse, as he was fraudulently obtained. Five dollars reward will be given if the thief is arrested and lodged in jail so that the law can take hold on him. He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, with a dark skin and thin visage, with his front upper teeth out. JOSEPH PACK.

Fulton, Aug. 6th, 1830. 31tf

The subscriber would respectfully solicit the Editors of papers in this part of the State to take some notice of the description of the thief, since they will confer an obligation upon the community at large.

Take Notice!

ALL persons are hereby forwarned from trading with my wife Margaret on my account as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting. DANIEL GRUBB.

Davidson co'y. N. C. Oct 24, 1830. 43tf

Rags Wanted.

A liberal price will be given, in cash, for clean linen and cotton Rags. Apply to

J. H. DE CARTERET.

Salisbury, August 14th 1830. 32tf

BLANK WARRANTS,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

New Goods.

ALEXANDER & COWAN, beg leave to inform their friends and the public in general that they are now receiving and opening at their Store in Statesville, (the Store formerly occupied by Messrs. Shepherd & Simmonds) a general assortment of

Fresh and Seasonable Goods,

consisting of almost every article usually kept in Stores, which were selected with great care, by W. F. Cowan of the above firm, and purchased for CASH, from the latest importations in New-York, Philadelphia and New-Ark; all of which they are determined to sell as *low* for CASH as goods of the same quality can be purchased any where in this section of the State. Purchasers are respectfully invited to call and examine, hear prices and judge for themselves. Cotton and other merchantable produce taken in exchange.

They would also, respectfully present their sincere thanks to their friends and the publick for the liberal share of patronage they have heretofore received of them and hope by close attention, candid and fair dealing, to merit a continuance of the same.

ALEXANDER & COWAN.

N. B. Those owing the late firm of W. F. Cowan & Co. will please call and settle the same by cash or note, in order that they may be enabled to close that concern. A. & C.

Sept. 7th, 1830. 6mt50

More Negroes Wanted.

THE subscriber wishes to purchase during the fall and winter a number of negroes, for which the most liberal prices will be given in cash. He will be found in Salisbury at all times by those who wish to call and see him. All letters addressed to him from a distance will be promptly attended to.

ROBERT HUIE.

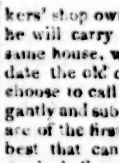
Salisbury, Oct. 26, 1830. 43tf

A Steel Grey Overcoat Lost!

A Steel Grey Overcoat belonging to the subscriber was left in Charlotte or on the road between this and Charlotte. Any person who can give any information relative to it, or who may have it in their possession will please address a note to Jas. B. Hampton of this place who will send for it. 36 PHILO WHITE.

EBENEZER DICKSON,

Boot and Shoe Maker!



EBENEZER DICKSON respectfully informs the inhabitants of Salisbury, and the neighborhood generally, that he has purchased out the Shoe makers' shop owned by Thomas Mull, Jr. and that he will carry on the business as usual in the same house, where he will be glad to accommodate the old customers and such others as may choose to call on him. His work shall be elegantly and substantially executed. His materials are of the first order, and his workmen the very best that can be procured any where. His work shall not be excelled by any for neatness and durability.

He keeps shoes of all sizes and qualities on hand where strangers passing thro' who may wish to be supplied with shoes, boots, &c. can procure them as cheap as they can be purchased in this section of the country.

He has sent on by Mr. Geo. W. Brown, merchant of this place for a supply of Northern seal leather of the first quality.

Salisbury, Sept. 1, 1830. 35tf

Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Jesse Hargrave, deceased, at the August Term of Davidson county court 1830, hereby give notice to all persons having claims, debts, dues, or demands against said estate, to present them for payment, duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

JAMES WISEMAN, } Ex'rs.
SAML. HARGRAVE, }

August 15th, 1830. 33tf

All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to come forward and make payment, as no indulgence can be given.

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber's plantation in Rowan county, six miles South of Salisbury, on the 13th October, a negro woman named JUDE, aged about thirty five years. She is stout, well built—of rather a sulky countenance—thick lips, and has lost some of her teeth; she has likewise a small scare on one of her wrists. Any person apprehending said negro, and lodging her in jail so that I get her again or delivering her at my residence in Cabarrus county shall receive the above reward.

JONATHAN HARTSELL.

Cabarrus co'y. October 26th, 1830. 43tf

Runaway

ON the 10th of September last, from my plantation in Jones county, two negroes, one named WASHINGTON, about 27 years of age, a very bright mulatto, on one of his hands there is a scare occasioned by a gin; he will change his name and endeavor to pass for a free man. The other named JOHN, a common mulatto, about 30 years of age, very intelligent; he will probably pass as the servant of Washington, and change his name. A reward of 25 Dollars will be given for the delivery of either in any jail, so that I can get them. JAMES LAMAR.

October 16th. 42tf

☞ The Georgian, Savannah; the Telescope, Columbia, S. C.; and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above weekly until forbid, and then forward their accounts to J. LAMAR.

BLANK DEEDS,

OF every description, neatly printed, and kept constantly for sale at this office.

EQUITY BLANKS

FOR SALE HERE.